

CHURCH MATTERS.

Religious Notices.
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. H. W. Bullant, Pastor. Public worship on the Sabbath at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Sunday-school prayer-meeting, Sabbath at 7 p. m. Weekly prayer-meeting, Thursday, at 7.45 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Ezra D. Simons, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Sunday-school, 12 m. The Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath of each month, close of morning service. Temperance meeting on Tuesday evenings. Prayer-meeting on Thursday evenings. Young People's meeting, Sabbath evening at 6.30 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. D. R. Lowrie, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evenings at 7.45. Class-meetings, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Fremont street, corner Franklin.—Rev. S. W. Duffield, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday-school, 12 m. Weekly prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock each Thursday evening, in Chapel parlor.

CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal).—Liberty street.—Rev. W. G. Farrington, D.D., Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock. Second service, 7.30 p. m., except first Sunday in month, when it is at 3.45 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

HOPK CHURCH.—Sunday school every Sabbath at 3.30 p. m. John G. Broughton, Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.—Rev. J. M. Nardiello, Pastor. First mass, 8.30 a. m. High mass, 10.30 a. m. Vespers, 3 p. m. Sunday-school, 2.30 p. m.

BREKKELEY UNION SABBATH SCHOOL.—Held in Berkeley School-house, Bloomfield avenue, every Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m. John A. Skinner, Superintendent. All are welcome.

WATKINSING M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. Cowan, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday-school, 2.30 p. m. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening at 7.45. Class meeting on Tuesday evening at 7.45.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Watkinging).—Rev. Daniel I. Edwards, Rector. Morning service, 10.30 o'clock; evening service, 7.30. Sunday-school, 3 p. m.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. John M. Enslin, Pastor. Hours of service, 10.30 a. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m. Prayer-meeting, Tuesday evening, 7.45 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH (Brookdale).—Rev. William G. E. See, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday-school, 9 a. m. E. G. Day, Superintendent. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening.

SILVER LAKE.—Sabbath school held every Sunday, in the hall, at 3 p. m. Charles A. Hubbs, Superintendent. Gospel meeting every Sabbath evening at 7.30 o'clock. Prayer and Conversational meeting, Friday evening.

SUNDAY SCHOOL NORMAL CLASS.—Rev. W. H. Brodhead, teacher. Held at Westminster Sunday-school rooms every Friday evening during the month of November, commencing at 8 p. m. All interested in the Sunday-school lessons are very cordially invited to attend.

The Last Call.

To the Citizens.
 This will be your last issue before the election. Before your next appears the question of who is to be our President for the next four years will be settled. Business has been unsettled and society disturbed during the whole summer, and to what purpose?

The only theory upon which this quadrennial disturbance can be justified, is that it is well for a great people to rest from its labors once in four years, and discuss the policy to be pursued during the succeeding four.

The campaign is over and what have we learned? What discussion of policy has there been? What is clearer to the public vision today than four months ago?

We know more of Mr. Blaine's public, and Mr. Cleveland's private character. Do we know anything else that we were ignorant of before? Has any other subject been discussed? Are the principles, beliefs and policies of the contending parties better defined and more clearly understood?

The tariff needs revision in many particulars. Have the Republican speakers and writers discussed that revision, and clearly outlined their policy? Every year an enormous surplus is collected. What will the Republicans do with that; have they told us?

We have no navy worthy the name. Will the Republicans build one, and to whom will they entrust the work—to Robeson? Have they said? The last line of American sailors has sailed its flag. We have no merchant marine; the navigation laws need revision and amendment. What is the Republican policy about this? Who knows it?

We have continual trouble with our Indians. The present policy seems defective. What amendments do the Republicans propose? Which of these great questions of the day has received the attention of the Republican speakers or the Republican press?

We have heard declamation and rant about the tariff, but no discussion. We have seen Republican orators attempt to frighten, but never to enlighten their hearers on this subject. The enormous surplus has been ignored. We might have England's navy, our flag might float on every sea, and our Indians be extinct, for ought we have learned from Republican sources. To the question, what is the

cause of this, the answer is direct and simple—the nomination of Blaine.

When the Republican convention nominated a man rejected by two conventions, opposed by many of the best men in the party it represented, esteemed by many corrupt and dangerous, it forced upon the country the question of official integrity, and made the issue for the campaign not principles, but men; not policy, but character. Great issues have been neglected, and the Democrats have devoted themselves to exposing, and the Republicans to explaining a corrupt record. Let any one who would deny this stop and consider what would have been the conduct of the campaign had the Republican convention nominated Edmunds, Gresham, Hawley, or Arthur. Then would the discussion have been confined to the political issues of the day, and the people would have risen from that discussion with a clearer understanding of the policies of the opposing parties, and determine by their ballots which should be adopted. Thus some good would have come of the disturbance and turmoil of the campaign. Thus, to a certain extent, the people would have been educated in the science of government. But as it is no good has come. Nothing has been learned, and the only question to be determined by Tuesday's vote is, not whether Mr. Blaine is corrupt, for that is no longer a question with those who have read the evidence, but whether any man, no matter how corrupt, shall be placed in the seat of Washington if nominated by the Republican party. Alas for the country that in the first century of its history that question should be raised.

INQUIRY.

"A Change and its Results."

To the Citizens.
 The CITIZEN has been so liberal in the publication of a variety of matter in this campaign that I had begun to hope that it was not far from the kingdom—politically speaking—but its latest editorial, "A Change and its Results," dashes all my hopes to the ground. Not that I hoped it was going to be Democratic. Oh no! I don't love the Democrat a bit better than I do the Republican.

Will you answer one question? If a high protective tariff insures good times, what caused the hard times from 1873 to 1878? We had "high tariff" then.

Again, is it not appealing to the selfishness of American workmen rather too strongly for Christians to all the time keep congratulating them on the misery of the working classes of Great Britain? And is it not true that the same lever, high tariff, which forces out of our markets the manufactured goods of other countries, forces in their laborers to compete with ours, so that we have to "compete with the pauper labor of Europe" at our own doors?

P. S.—I only meant to ask one question. I find I have asked three. An answer through the CITIZEN will be carefully read by several who are interested in this subject.

C. B. W.

[Depressions occur under all systems. The "hard times" spoken of were due to excessive railroad building, the evils of an inflated currency, and bad crops. When these causes passed away, when our currency was placed upon a sound basis, railroad building confined to the needs of the country, and heavy crops enabled us to feed our own laborers, and reduce our indebtedness to foreign countries, prosperous times returned. England with its free trade experiences hard times more frequently than we, while many thousands of her workmen are reduced to pauperism. The protective system, whether in Germany, France, or America, tends inevitably to raise the wages of the laboring men. That is why we are Republicans; that is why Frank Hurd, the free trader of Ohio, is to-day mourning over his defeat in a strongly Democratic district. The workingmen know their friends. No, this is not appealing too strongly to the selfishness of the working classes. Paul says: "But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." We congratulate nobody upon the miseries of the working classes in Great Britain. We call attention to that misery. We indicate its cause, and warn our laboring classes to avoid the same miserable condition. It is no doubt true that the better condition of workingmen here draws laborers from Europe. What competition this may cause in the future, we do not inquire. For the present they are needed. They come with the skilled eye and the cunning hand to develop our industries, to improve and diversify the products of labor. In this great and growing country it will be many years before the competition can be as ruinous as in Great Britain. Even then a protective tariff will in a measure break its force, as in Germany, where the wages of laboring men are far better than before the present protective tariff was enacted.]

Which is Right?

To the Citizens.
 One of the nominees on the Temperance local ticket is distributing ballots in Bloomfield with the Republican Electoral Ticket, united with the Temperance local ticket. By a comparison between the ticket he is distributing, and the names of Republican electors given in THE CITIZEN are two discrepancies; one in the omission of an initial letter, and the other in a change of initial letter. Which is correct? The person spoken of declared that his ticket was taken from a right source. If the wrong ballot is cast, will it not vitiate the vote for the two names? If so, and the error was purposely made, are we to understand that this is an

other illustration of the doctrines of St. John men, that we may "do evil that good may come?" Can it be that we need to look well to ballots coming from the hands of Mr. St. John's party friends?

A REPUBLICAN PROHIBITIONIST.

The County Ticket.

To the Citizens.
 I would like the favor of your columns for a plea in behalf of the Republican county ticket. Rumors are flying that there will be a good deal of scratching of these names on election day. I am sure it will be done by no one who knows the candidates in nomination by the different parties. Either one of the nominees on the Republican ticket is head and shoulders above his opponents, either as to character or ability.

The principal opposition seems to be aimed at Mr. Stainsby for Sheriff. It is not to be wondered at that the Democrats oppose his election with all their force, by fair means or foul, for if there is a man that the Democrats of Essex County do hate with a perfect hatred, it is the Honorable William Stainsby. We remember the opposition to him as candidate for State Senator three years ago, and with what hesitation some good Republicans who were not acquainted with him cast their votes in favor of his election. I believe I am safe in saying that no one who voted for him then, and who has watched his course in the State Senate during the three years of his term, can help feeling glad that this vote. Mr. Stainsby's record in that responsible position is one of which Essex county may well be proud, and I believe he will make equally as good a record as Sheriff as he did as Senator.

He is a temperance man, an active man in St. Paul's Church, of Newark, an active business man of that city; he is a man of character and judgment and is about as deserving of the abuse heaped upon him, as James G. Blaine is of the abuse he receives. To compare him with his opponent, "Billy Brown," one of the boys, a partisan Democrat, a professional lobbyist. Faugh! the comparison is odious.

If we consider the tremendous power the Sheriff has in his hands, that he is the one who has the supreme control of the selection of the Grand Jury, that no name can go into the box from which the Petit Jury is drawn, except by his say-so and the many other ways in which his power can be used for good or evil, and this to continue for three years; if we consider all this means to the interests of the county, we will be very careful how we vote, through a whim, or to please "our friends, the enemy."

REPUBLICAN.

An exchange heads an item: "A schooner's cargo ruined by water." Anybody ought to know that beer is not improved by dilution.

Preaching vs. Practice.

To the candid, thinking voter of Bloomfield:
 The New York Tribune, of March 2, 1884, in an editorial headed "The Question of the Age," says:

It has been said that the end and the test of good government is the greatest happiness of the greatest number. If this be true it must be owned that no government extant is satisfactorily conducted. For observation shows that, as a rule, political energy is expended upon secondary concerns, while politicians employ all their dexterity in avoiding action upon the great problems which most deeply involve the destinies of the masses. There is to-day in the English-speaking countries no such tremendous, far-reaching, vital question as that of drunkenness. In its implications and effects it overshadows all else. It is impossible to examine any subject connected with the progress, the civilization, the physical well-being, the religious condition of the masses, without encountering the monstrous evil.

It lies at the centre of all social and political mischief. It paralyzes energies in every direction. It neutralizes educational agencies. It silences the voice of religion. It baffles penal reform. It obstructs political reform. It rears aloft a mass of evilly inspired power which at every salient point threatens social and national advance; which gives to Ignorance and Vice a greater potency than Intelligence and Virtue can command; which deprives the poor of the advantages of modern progress; which debauches and degrades millions, brutalizing and saddening them below the plane of healthy savagery, and filling the centres of population with creatures whose condition almost excuses the immorality which renders them dangerous to their generation.

All these evils, all this mischief, all this destruction of human souls and intellects, go on among us daily and hourly. There are none so ignorant and inattentive as not to have personal experience of some of them, some heard darkened; some family scattered; some loving heart broken; some promising career ruined; some deed of shame done. Yet how hard it is to get this gigantic evil attacked seriously. Temperance organizations have indeed been fighting it for years, yet popular inertia has resisted their utmost efforts. But has all been done that might and should have been done by the organized agencies that represent the highest life? What are doctrinal points, for example, compared to this ever-present, ever-active, insidious influence? What are sectarian differences by the side of this national curse? Can the churches fold their hands and flatter themselves that their duties are all fulfilled, while the masses prefer the saloon to the pulpit, and while rum rules in politics and society? Are the higher educational agencies doing all in their power to advance civilization while they ignore this obstacle to progress? Can any political organization be said to represent the best aspirations and the strongest needs of the people, while this abiding source of

misery, and crime and poverty is allowed to spread and flourish?

There is needed something of that sacred fire which kindled into inextinguishable heat the zeal of the Abolitionists, which compelled the abandonment of human slavery, to rouse the national indignation and abhorrence against this very much greater evil. Nothing short of this, it is to be feared, will impel time-serving politicians to approach in a spirit of earnestness a subject which is distasteful to them mainly because they think they cannot afford to do without the help and support of the class who derive from the degradation of the foolish and ignorant the means whereby they continue to rule and plunder those whose sagacity is proof against their snares.

The closing paragraph is open to sharp criticism. Why the writer should ignore the existence of a party pledged to the identical principles he magnifies so strongly is a mystery, in view of the fact that the Tribune has not hesitated—and very recently—to notice the party by calling its members to account as "narrow-minded," "fanatical," "impracticable." Of course we allude to the Prohibitionists, who have good reason to complain that their existence and efforts are so coolly ignored. However, this would be of secondary importance if there was any evidence that the Tribune proposed to "practice what it preaches" respecting this "Question of the Age," by giving it the attention it deserves in its own columns. We earnestly urge upon the temperance voter of this town whether it is advisable to throw overboard once in four years all their principles, and be content with playing simply a game of policy. By the action of the Chicago Republican Convention of this year, all further hopes of aid from that party were denied the Prohibitionists. We did not ask them to put a prohibitory plank in their platform. What they were asked was, to favor submitting the question to the people. They denied even that small request, alleging that to do so would be to commit political suicide. What hope have we further, as Prohibitionists, from the Republican party? We have withdrawn from that party and stand alone for the right.

But we remember, also, the teachings of many of our spiritual advisers. "He that is for you, is more than all they that are against you." A vote for a candidate, simply as such, may be lost; a vote for principle is never thrown away. Gentlemen of the Church of God, vote as you pray, for the right, and leave the result with Him you profess to trust, and He will make light to shine out of darkness.

The County Committee have directed that the full ticket be printed in the CITIZEN, as seen below, and all voters who desire to come out and be one with us can find ballots and gather all needed information by calling upon or addressing A. H. Greenwood, Bloomfield.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARTY.

For President,
 JOHN P. ST. JOHN.
 For Vice President,
 WILLIAM DANIEL.
 Electors,
 GEORGE MACLOSKEY,
 AARON HOWELL,
 RODOLPHUS BINGHAM,
 ELI GIFFORD,
 GEORGE W. DAVIES,
 LEMUEL L. FULPER,
 DANIEL H. SMITH,
 JOHN S. LITTELL,
 ISAAC N. QUIMBY.
 For Congress—6th District,
 SAMUEL E. TOMPKINS.
 For State Senator,
 GAVIN HOUTSON.
 For Sheriff,
 ROBERT J. S. WHITE.
 For Surrogate,
 EDWIN J. MURPHY.
 For Register,
 SAMUEL S. DOWNS.
 For Member of Assembly, —Adv.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
 Lundborg's Perfume, Marcella Neil Rose.
 Lundborg's Perfume, Marcella Neil Rose.
 Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

For the Cure of Kidney and Liver Complaints. Constipation, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and all the ailments arising from an impure state of the blood. To women who suffer from any of the ailments mentioned above, it is an infallible remedy. All Druggists. One Dollar a bottle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Boston, N. Y.

THE NARROW ESCAPE

A Massachusetts Engineer—Timely Warning of Mr. John Spencer, Engineer of the B. & A. R. R. Sleep after fatigue, and health after disease, are two of the sweetest experiences known to man. Fourteen years is a long time in which to suffer, yet Mr. Peter Lawler, of Dalton, Mass., had led a miserable life for that period through the presence of stone in the bladder. That he sought in all directions for a cure is an almost superfluous statement. He did obtain temporary relief, but nothing more. Last January he called on Dr. David Kennedy, of Dalton, N. Y., who said, after examination: "Mr. Lawler, you have stone in the bladder. We will first try DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY before risking an operation." A few days later the following letter passed through the Boston Post-Office:

DALTON, Mass., June 9, 1884.
 Dear Dr. Kennedy—The day after I came home I passed two gravel stones, and am doing nicely now. Dr. Kennedy was the first to justify the claim that KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is the leading specific for stone in the bladder. In his letter he mentions that FAVORITE REMEDY also cured him of rheumatism. The enclosed certificate tells its own story.

DALTON, Mass., June 9, 1884.

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The largest stock of Fine Dress Coats and Vests, some "Nobby Ones," too, for young gents, cut from Custom Tailors' Patterns, comprising all the favorite fabrics now worn, at \$6, \$8 and \$10.

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\$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10. Take a look at them. They are stylish cut, some silk, some serge lined; some plain, some silk facing.

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Our stock of Pants is simply immense. Beginning at Working Pants at fifty cents to the finest Dress Pants, at \$3, \$4, and \$5.

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Our stock is large and varied, and no matter if you only select a low price suit we guarantee it will not only wear well, but look well also. Boy's Suits, 10 to 17 years, at \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6. Children's Suits, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$4. Boys' and Children's Pants, 39c, 50c, \$1. It is one thing to advertise bargains and another to give them. We advertise only what we can "back up," and people respond to our offers because it is generally understood that the goods can be found just as stated. If you have never visited our establishment, do so before you purchase elsewhere. You will then see for yourself that what we say is so. Our regular patrons need no urging to visit us. We want those who have not bought of us to come and look at our big "stocks" of Clothing and learn the advantages we offer. Clothing for everybody. Come and see us. It will pay you well. Make no mistake. Look for name and number.

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